

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LOCAL PROSECUTOR ESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 2017

#### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 13, 2017*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the District of Columbia Local Prosecutor Establishment Act of 2017, to give District of Columbia residents another element of the self-government enjoyed by all other American citizens, including those in the U.S. territories. The bill would establish a local prosecutor's office designated under local law to prosecute all local crimes in the District. Under federal law, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia, a federal entity, is responsible for prosecuting most local crimes committed by adults here, which is the greater part of its caseload, in addition to prosecuting federal crimes. This bill is special because it effectuates a 2002 advisory referendum, approved by 82 percent of D.C. voters, to create a local prosecutor's office.

There is no law enforcement issue of greater importance to D.C. residents on which they have less say than the prosecution of local crimes here. A U.S. Attorney has no business prosecuting the local crimes of a jurisdiction, an anachronism that is out of place in any, American self-governing jurisdiction. In fact, the territories of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands, all have local prosecutors to prosecute local crimes. The absence of a local D.C. prosecutor is one more anachronism from the pre-home rule days when D.C. had no local government. The goal of this bill is to give the District the same jurisdiction over the criminal justice matters that state, local, and territorial jurisdictions justifiably regard as mandatory.

Amending federal law to create a local prosecutor would be an important step toward our goal of achieving true self-government. I urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 13, 2017*

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes because I was asked to give a eulogy for a leading Councilwoman and State Senator, who had been a dear friend and mentor. It was a significant tribute and event in my district and for my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 138, NAY on Roll Call No. 139, YEA on Roll Call No. 140, YEA on Roll Call No. 141, YEA on Roll Call No. 142, YEA on Roll

Call No. 143, YEA on Roll Call No. 144, YEA on Roll Call No. 145, YEA on Roll Call No. 146, YEA on Roll Call No. 147, NAY on Roll Call No. 148, YEA on Roll Call No. 149, YEA on Roll Call No. 150, YEA on Roll Call No. 151, NAY on Roll Call No. 152, YEA on Roll Call No. 153, YEA on Roll Call No. 154, YEA on Roll Call No. 155, YEA on Roll Call No. 156, YEA on Roll Call No. 157, and NAY on Roll Call No. 158.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. LOU BARLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 13, 2017*

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, March 9, and Friday, March 10, I was unable to be present for recorded votes.

On March 9, had I been present, I would have voted the following on amendments to H.R. 985, the Fairness in Class Action Litigation and Furthering Asbestos Claim Transparency Act of 2017: No on roll call no. 140, the Deutch Amendment, No on roll call no. 141, the Deutch Amendment, No on roll call no. 142, Soto amendment, No on roll call no. 143, the Johnson Amendment, No on roll call no. 144, the Conyers amendment, No on roll call no. 145, the Jackson Lee Amendment, No on roll call no. 146, the Espallat Amendment, and No on roll call no. 147, the Democratic Motion to Recommit. I would have voted Yes on roll call no. 148, final passage of H.R. 985, the Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act. I would have voted the following on amendments to H.R. 725, the Innocent Party Protection Act: No on roll call no. 149, the Soto Amendment, No on roll call no. 150, the Cartwright Amendment, No on roll call no. 151, the Democratic Motion to Recommit. I would have voted Yes on roll call no. 152, final passage of H.R. 725, the Innocent Party Protection Act.

On March 10, had I been present, I would have voted the following on amendments to H.R. 720, the Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act: No on roll call no. 153, the Soto Amendment, No on roll call no. 154, the Jackson Lee amendment, No on roll call no. 155, the Conyers Amendment, No on roll call no. 156, the Jeffries Amendment, and No on roll call no. 157, the Democratic Motion to Recommit. I would have voted Yes on roll call no. 158, final passage of H.R. 720, the Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act.

#### IN MEMORY OF SAM HOUSTON, IV

#### HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 13, 2017*

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a loving husband, father, and grandfather, Sam Houston, IV was a blessing to Texas, not just be-

cause of who his great-grandfather was, but because of his passion for Texas history.

Born on September 25, 1931, in Claremore, Oklahoma to Sam Houston, III and Ruth Helen Nilson, Sam Houston, IV was the great grandson of General Sam Houston. He was one of Texas' founding fathers whose statue stands in the National Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol, and whose bust is displayed in the historic Ways and Means Conference Room in the Capitol as well. Sam Houston, IV shared his ties to Texas history with all who would listen. A frequent speaker at annual San Jacinto Day celebrations, Sam brought history to life.

He enjoyed sharing his love of Texas history and his special connection to the founding of the Texas Republic with children, school groups, civic and other organizations. His great-grandfather, who once said about Texas that "no country upon the globe can compare with it in natural advantages," would have been proud of his great grandson.

A salesman with U.S. Steel for many years, Sam attended Schreiner Military Academy and Allen Academy in Texas. He also attended St. Michael's College in New Mexico before earning his BA in history at the University of Houston.

Always a patriot, Sam served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War and led an infantry platoon. After active service, he served an additional 16 years in the Army Reserves, retiring with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

He was appointed to the Bi-centennial Commission of the U.S. Constitution and served on the Sesquicentennial Commission of the Republic of Texas celebration. He served as President General of the Sons of the Republic of Texas and was Knight Commander of the Knights of San Jacinto. He is one of nine men in the over one-hundred year history of the Sons of the Republic of Texas to have been awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award.

He was commissioned as Commanding General of The Texas Army on April 20, 2010 by Governor Perry. On February 23, 2011, he was awarded the George Washington Award by the Paul Carrington Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, Houston, Texas.

Sam would carry his weighty name with pride as he spoke to tens of thousands of schoolchildren about Texas history. He also appeared in the EMMY Award winning documentary, Sam Houston: American Statesman, Soldier, and Pioneer, that will live on for generations to come.

For the past several decades, he called the Houston area his home. Sam and his wife, Virginia Rose, were blessed with three children, Vicky, Steven, and Kevin, three grandchildren, Sherry, Bridgett and Scott, and seven great-grandchildren, Jessica, Chelsea, Patrick, Mackenzie, Nicole, Sophia and Dylan. Sam is also survived by his brother, Temple.

On March 10, 2017, Sam passed away at the age of 85 and will be sorely missed.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.